

Introductory Pāḷi Course

by

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Lesson 7

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Revision

Pronouncing All 41 Letters

	Place of articulation 发音部位 (<i>ṭhāna</i>)	Letters
Vowels		a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, o
Consonants	Gutturals 喉音 (<i>kaṇṭhaja</i>)	k, kh, g, gh, ṅ
	Palatals 口盖音 (<i>tāluja</i>)	c, ch, j, jh, ñ
	Cerebrals 反舌音 (<i>muddhaja</i>)	ṭ, ṭh, ḍ, ḍh, ṇ
	Dentals 齿音 (<i>dantaja</i>)	t, th, d, dh, n
	Labials 唇音 (<i>oṭṭhaja</i>)	p, ph, b, bh, m,
	Miscellaneous 杂项	y, r, l, v, s, h, ḷ, ṡ

Colour Guide

a – open mouth

a – close mouth

a – open mouth following special rule
(compound words), like Jetavane,
sikkhāpadam

a – open mouth not following any rule,
like veramanī, aññatarā

Mahāmaṅgalasuttaṃ

Khantī ca sovacassatā,
samaṇānañca dassanaṃ,
kālena dhammasākacchā,
etaṃ maṅgalamuttamaṃ.

Tapo ca brahmacariyañca,
ariyasaccānadassanaṃ,
nibbānasacchikiriyā ca,
etaṃ maṅgalamuttamaṃ.

Revision: What have we learnt so far?

1. Declension of Masculine, Akārānta Nouns 阳性名词的曲用

Paṭhamā (Nominative – Subject)

Pāḷi Stem: *nara* (man)

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i> (Nom. – Subject)	<i>nara</i> + <i>o</i> = <i>nar^o</i>	<i>nara</i> + <i>ā</i> = <i>nar^ā</i>

Example:

Naro *sayati.*

Paṭ, Ek *K, Ek*

the man | sleeps

The man sleeps.

Dutiyā (Accusative – Object)

Pāḷi Stem: *nara* (man)

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Dutiyā</i> (Acc. – Subject)	<i>nara</i> + <i>aṃ</i> = <i>nar</i> <i>aṃ</i>	<i>nara</i> + <i>e</i> = <i>nar</i> <i>e</i>

Example:

Bhūpālo *naraṃ* *passati.*

Paṭ, Ek *Dut, Ek* *K, Ek*

the king | a/the man | sees

The king sees a/the man .

Tatiyā (Ablative of Agent – by, with, through)

Pāḷi Stem: *nara* (man)

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Tatiyā</i> (Ins. [Ablative of Agent] – by, with, through)	<i>nara</i> + <i>ena</i> = <i>narena</i>	<i>nara</i> + <i>ebhi</i> = <i>nareebhi</i> <i>nara</i> + <i>ehi</i> = <i>nareehi</i>

Example:

Bhūpālo *na**re**na* *gāmaṃ* *gacchati*.

Paṭ, Ek

Tat, Ek

Dut, Ek

K, Ek

the king | with man | a/the village | goes

The king goes to a/the village with the man .

Karaṇa (Ablative of Instrument – by, with, through)

Pāḷi Stem: *sara* (arrow)

Case	Singular	Plural
<i>Karaṇa</i> (Ins. [Ablative of Instrument] – by, with, through)	<i>sara</i> + <i>ena</i> = <i>sarena</i>	<i>sara</i> + <i>ebhi</i> = <i>sarebhi</i> <i>sara</i> + <i>ehi</i> = <i>sarehi</i>

Example:

<i>Bhūpālo</i>	<u><i>sarena</i></u>	<i>sakuṇaṃ</i>	<i>vijjhati.</i>
<i>Paṭ, Ek</i>	<i>Kar, Ek</i>	<i>Dut, Ek</i>	<i>K, Ek</i>
the king	with arrow	a/the bird	shoots

The king shoots a/the bird with the arrow .

1.4 Dative Case (to, for)

Catutthī

与格 / 为格

Declension of Dative Case (to, for)

Catutthī Masculine *Akārānta*

Nouns 与格/为格 阳性名词的曲用

- The case ending *-āya* or *-assa* is added to the stem to form the **Dative case singular**
- The case ending *-ānam* is added to form the **Dative case plural**
- A noun thus inflected expressed the idea “**to**” or “**for**” someone
- There is a **receiver**

Declension of Dative Case (to, for)

Catutthī Masculine *Akārānta*

Nouns 与格/为格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>nara</i> (man)	<i>nara</i> + <i>āya</i> = <i>narāya</i> <i>nara</i> + <i>assa</i> = <i>narassa</i> (to the man; for the man)	<i>nara</i> + <i>ānam</i> = <i>narānam</i> (to the men; for the men)
<i>paṇḍita</i> (wise man)	<i>paṇḍita</i> + <i>āya</i> = <i>paṇḍitāya</i> <i>paṇḍita</i> + <i>assa</i> = <i>paṇḍitassa</i> (to the wise man; for the wise man)	<i>paṇḍita</i> + <i>ānam</i> = <i>paṇḍitānam</i> (to the wise men; for the wise men)

Declension of Dative Case (to, for)

Catutthī Masculine Akārānta

Nouns 与格/为格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>tāpasa</i> (hermit)	<i>tāpasa</i> + <i>āya</i> = <i>tāpasāya</i> <i>tāpasa</i> + <i>assa</i> = <i>tāpasassa</i> (to the hermit; for the hermit)	<i>tāpasa</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>tāpasānaṃ</i> (to the hermits; for the hermits)
<i>ācariya</i> (teacher)	<i>ācariya</i> + <i>āya</i> = <i>ācariyāya</i> <i>ācariya</i> + <i>assa</i> = <i>ācariyassa</i> (to the teacher; for the teacher)	<i>ācariya</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>ācariyānaṃ</i> (to the teachers; for the teachers)

Declension of Dative Case (to, for)

Catutthī Masculine Akārānta

Nouns 与格/为格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>vejja</i> (doctor)	<i>vejja</i> + <i>āya</i> = <i>vejjāya</i> <i>vejja</i> + <i>assa</i> = <i>vejjassa</i> (to the doctor; for the doctor)	<i>vejja</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>vejjānaṃ</i> (to the doctors; for the doctors)
<i>luddaka</i> (hunter)	<i>luddaka</i> + <i>āya</i> = <i>luddakāya</i> <i>luddaka</i> + <i>assa</i> = <i>luddakassa</i> (to the hunter; for the hunter)	<i>luddaka</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>luddakānaṃ</i> (to the hunters; for the hunters)

Declension of Dative Case (to, for)

Catutthī Masculine Akārānta

Nouns 与格/为格阳性名词的曲用

Noun	Singular	Plural
<i>sāvaka</i> (disciple)	<i>sāvaka</i> + <i>āya</i> = <i>sāvakāya</i> <i>sāvaka</i> + <i>assa</i> = <i>sāvakassa</i> (to the disciple; for the disciple)	<i>sāvaka</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>sāvakānaṃ</i> (to the disciples; for the disciples)
<i>samaṇa</i> (recluse)	<i>samaṇa</i> + <i>āya</i> = <i>samaṇāya</i> <i>samaṇa</i> + <i>assa</i> = <i>samaṇassa</i> (to the recluse; for the recluse)	<i>samaṇa</i> + <i>ānaṃ</i> = <i>samaṇānaṃ</i> (to the recluses; for the recluses)

Vocabulary

<i>tāpasa</i> hermit	<i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i>	<i>tāpaso</i>	<i>tāpasā</i>
<i>Dutiyā</i>	<i>tāpasam̐</i>	<i>tāpase</i>
<i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>	<i>tāpasena</i>	<i>tāpasebhi / tāpasehi</i>
<i>Catutthī</i>	<i>tāpasāya/ tāpasassa</i>	<i>tāpasānam̐</i>

<i>ācariya</i> teacher	<i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i>	<i>ācariyo</i>	<i>ācariyā</i>
<i>Dutiyā</i>	<i>ācariyam̐</i>	<i>ācariye</i>
<i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>	<i>ācariyena</i>	<i>ācariyebhi/ācariyehi</i>
<i>Catutthī</i>	<i>ācariyāya/ācariyassa</i>	<i>ācariyānam̐</i>

<i>vejja</i> doctor	<i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i>	<i>vejjo</i>	<i>vejjā</i>
<i>Dutiyā</i>	<i>vejjam̐</i>	<i>vejje</i>
<i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>	<i>vejjena</i>	<i>vejjebhi / vejjehi</i>
<i>Catutthī</i>	<i>vejjāya/ vejjassa</i>	<i>vejjānam̐</i>

<i>luddaka</i> hunter	<i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i>	<i>luddako</i>	<i>luddakā</i>
<i>Dutiyā</i>	<i>luddakam̐</i>	<i>luddake</i>
<i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>	<i>luddakena</i>	<i>luddakebhi/luddakehi</i>
<i>Catutthī</i>	<i>luddakāya/luddakassa</i>	<i>luddakānam̐</i>

<i>lābha</i> profit	<i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i>	<i>lābho</i>	<i>lābhā</i>
<i>Dutiyā</i>	<i>lābhaṃ</i>	<i>lābhe</i>
<i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>	<i>lābhena</i>	<i>lābhebhi / lābhehi</i>
<i>Catutthī</i>	<i>lābhāya/ lābhassa</i>	<i>lābhānaṃ</i>

<i>kuddāla</i> hoe	 <i>Ekavacana</i> Singular	<i>Bahuvacana</i> Plural
<i>Paṭhamā</i>	<i>kuddālo</i>	<i>kuddālā</i>
<i>Dutiyā</i>	<i>kuddālaṃ</i>	<i>kuddāle</i>
<i>Tatīyā/Karaṇa</i>	<i>kuddālena</i>	<i>kuddālebhi/kuddābhi</i>
<i>Catutthī</i>	<i>kuddāṭṭiya/kuddābassa</i>	<i>kuddālānaṃ</i>

Vocabulary - Verbs

English	Singular	Plural
cry	<i>rodati</i>	<i>rodanti</i>
get, receive	<i>labhati</i>	<i>labhanti</i>
enter	<i>pavisati</i>	<i>pavisanti</i>
give	<i>dadāti</i>	<i>dadanti</i>
take	<i>gaṇhāti</i>	<i>gaṇhanti</i>
bathe	<i>nahāyati</i>	<i>nahāyanti</i>
drag	<i>ākadḍhati</i>	<i>ākadḍhanti</i>
give up, abandon	<i>pajahati</i>	<i>pajahanti</i>

Sentence Construction (*vākyā*)

Sentences: Dative *Catutthī*

Singular

Dāso *narāya / narassa* *pattam* *āharati.*

Paṭ, Ek

Cat, Ek

Dut, Ek

K, Ek

the slave |

for the man |

a/the bowl |

brings

The slave brings a/the bowl **for the man.**

Plural

Dāsā *narānam* *patte* *āharanti.*

Paṭ, Ba

Cat, Ba

Dut, Ba

K, Ba

the slaves |

for the men |

the bowls |

bring

The slaves bring [the] bowls **for the men.**

Sentences: Dative *Catutthī*

Singular

Paṇḍito *yācakāya/yācakassa* *bhattam* *dadāti.*

Paṭ, Ek

Cat, Ek

Dut, Ek

K, Ek

the wise man | to the beggar | the rice | gives

The wise man gives [the] rice to the beggar.

Plural

Paṇḍitā *yācakānam* *bhattam* *dadanti.*

Paṭ, Ba

Cat, Ba

Dut, Ba

K, Ba

the wise men | to the beggars | the rice | give

The wise men give [the] rice to the beggars.

Translate into English

Luddako vāṇijānaṃ sīhaṃ ākaḍḍhati.

Paṭ, Ek

Cat, Ba

Dut, Ek

K, Ek

the hunter | to the merchants | a/the lion | drags

The hunter drags a/the lion to the merchants.

Kumarā sunakhāya/sunakhassa āhāraṃ dadanti.

Paṭ, Ba

Cat, Ek

Dut, Ek

K, Ba

the boys |

to the dog |

food |

give

The boys give food to the dog.

Translate into English

Brāhmaṇo mātulānaṃ odanaṃ pacati.

Paṭ, Ek

Cat, Ba

Dut, Ek

K, Ek

the brahmin | for uncles | rice | cooks

The brahmin cooks rice for (his) uncles.

Kassakā tāpasāya/tāpasassa rukkhe chindanti.

Paṭ, Ba

Cat, Ek

Dut, Ba

K, Ba

the farmers | for the hermit | the trees | cut

The farmers cut the trees for the hermit.

Translate into English

Yācakā kuddālehi samaṇānaṃ āvāte khaṇanti.

Paṭ, Ba Kar, Ba Cat, Ba Dut, Ba K, Ba

the beggars | with hoes | for recluses | pits | dig

The beggars dig pits for the recluses with hoes.

Lekhako sarehi vejjāya/vejjassa sakunē vijjhati.

Paṭ, Ek Kar, Ba Cat, Ek Dut, Ba K, Ek

the clerk | with arrows | for the doctor | the birds | shoots

The clerk shoots the birds for the doctor with arrows.

Translate into *Pāḷi*

The boy brings a lamp for the teacher.

Paṭ, Ek K, Ek Dut, Ek Cat, Ek

Kumaro | āharati dīpaṃ | ācariyāya/ācariyassa |

Kumaro ācariyāya/ācariyassa dīpaṃ aharati.

The brahmin gives food to the disciples.

Paṭ, Ek K, Ek Dut, Ek Cat, Ba

Brāhmaṇo | dadāti | āhāraṃ | sāvakaṇaṃ

Brāhmaṇo sāvakaṇaṃ āhāraṃ dadāti.

Translate into *Pāḷi*

The hermits kill the ox with a sword for the teacher.

Paṭ, Ba K, Ba Dut, Ek Kar, Ek Cat, Ek
*Tāpasā | hananti | goṇam | khaggena | ācariyāya/
ācariyassa |*

*Tāpasā khaggena ācariyāya/ācariyassa goṇam
hananti.*

The men drag the thief to the king with (their) hands.

Paṭ, Ba K, Ba Dut, Ek Cat, Ba Kar, Ba
*Narā | ākaḍḍhanti | coram | bhūpālāya/ | hatthehi/
bhūpālassa hattebhi*

*Narā hatthehi/hatthebhi bhūpālāya/bhūpālassa
coram ākaḍḍhanti.*

Practice: Form your own Sentence (*vākyā*)